

EDITORIAL PAGE

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Years of Achievement

He fought with his life for his country even as a soldier might on the field of battle. He inherited appeasement; he leaves a heritage of honor and dignity.

This can be said of John Foster Dulles, who at the age of 65 became Secretary of State of his country, serving until he reached the age of 71 when he was felled by a cancer which he has taken in his stride as brave men always do.

The family from which John Foster Dulles sprang was not one of great wealth, but it has contributed to the United States three Secretaries of State, John Foster, Robert Lansing and John Foster Dulles. His brother, Allen Dulles, heads the C.I.A. and a sister, Eleanor, heads the German Desk of the State Department. It is a notable family contribution to American life.

The American foreign policy, as it was developed during the Roosevelt Administration was based on the necessities of the War. President Roosevelt decided on a Europe First Policy, which was really a continuation of Woodrow Wilson's World War I policy of preserving the British Empire.



DULLES

Roosevelt supported Great Britain but not the Empire. In fact, he carried to its limit the Wilsonian Fourteen Points, setting up the forces which opened the way for the intensive nationalism in Asia and Africa and the Sovietization of Eastern Europe.

It is difficult to appraise Roosevelt's Grand Design at this short historic distance.

It may be that history will ultimately disclose more than we now know about World War II, but the practical political result of the Roosevelt policies as continued after the War by Dean Acheson was that when the Eisenhower Administration came into existence, American prestige was at a very low point; Soviet power had expanded until it dominated nearly the whole of East Asia and was developing in the Mediterranean; France was on the verge of anarchy; the Arabs were flaunting us and some of our best friends had declared themselves to be neutrals.

John Foster Dulles had been in the State Department during the Truman Administration as a factor in the Bi-Partisan Policy which he and Senator Vandenberg wrote.

He was a member of the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference which set up the United Nations.

During an interval, he was a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, but he returned to the State Department as Secretary of State as soon as Eisenhower became President and immediately began his travels over the world by plane, meeting each problem personally, facing other Foreign Ministers and heads of state, battering for his country's place in the sun.

John Foster Dulles is not a demagogue. He is not even a shrewd politician. His position was that of a lawyer fighting for a client, building his case by reason and logic and the rules of evidence.

Against him, as a person, Soviet Russia pitted the full force of its propagandistic invective, seeking not to answer his proposals, but to destroy his usefulness as a man.

Where he least expected opposition was in Great Britain and there he got it.

Only recently have the British discovered how sound his thinking has been on most questions. Nevertheless, in a nation where temporary trade seems to dominate, Dulles' policy of a permanent peace based on a strong West, appeared at times too mystical for practical men. But today, when he is unable to serve, his absence is felt keenly throughout Europe, particularly in Great Britain.

John Foster Dulles goes down in American history as one of our great Secretaries of State, along with Thomas Jefferson, William Seward, John Hay, Elihu Root and Charles Evans Hughes. His is a monumental service to his country.